

CHAPTER 13 Section 1 (pages 363–366)

The Stage Is Set for War

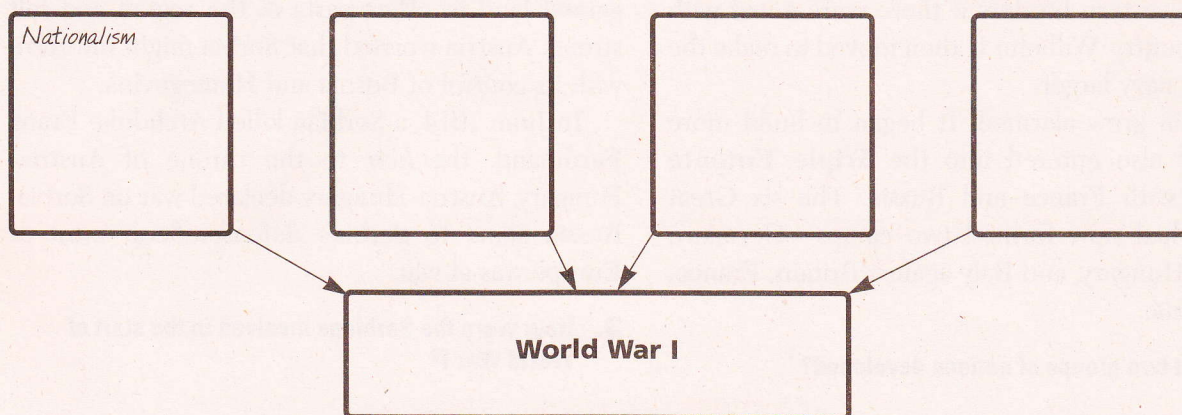
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about political changes around the globe.

In this section, you will learn about the First World War.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes on the causes of World War I.



TERMS AND NAMES

militarism Glorifying war and preparing for it

Triple Alliance Military agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

Kaiser Wilhelm II Emperor of Germany

Triple Entente Military agreement among Britain, France, and Russia

An Uneasy Peace Grips Europe

(pages 363–364)

Why didn't peace last in Europe?

Many people in Europe had joined groups to work for peace. However, developments would soon lead Europe into war.

One of those developments was *nationalism*—a deep feeling of attachment to one's own nation. This force helped *unify* the people of a country. It also created competition between countries.

By 1900, six nations were *rivals* for power in Europe. These nations, called the *Great Powers*, were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France. They competed economically, and they competed for neighboring land.

Imperialism was another force that helped lead to war. France and Germany were each seeking to control of parts of Africa. They almost came to war twice in the early 1900s. Mistrust was a huge problem.

The third factor leading to war was a growing arms race. Each country in Europe—except Great Britain—built a large army. Glorifying war and preparing for it is called **militarism**.

1. What were three factors leading to war?

Tangled Alliances (pages 364–365)

What caused countries to fear one another?

Growing *rivalries* led the nations to make military *alliances*. Prussia's chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, feared that France would want revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. He set out to *isolate* France. In 1879, he formed a **Triple Alliance** with Austria-Hungary and Italy. He also signed a treaty with Russia.

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany did not want to share power with Bismarck. He forced Bismarck to resign and followed his own foreign policy. He let the agreement with Russia end. Russia soon allied itself with France. This alliance meant that Germany would have to fight enemies on its eastern and western borders if there were a war with either country. Wilhelm II then moved to make the German navy larger.

Britain grew alarmed. It began to build more ships. It also entered into the **Triple Entente** alliance with France and Russia. The six Great Powers had now formed two camps—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy against Britain, France, and Russia.

2. What two groups of nations developed?

Crisis in the Balkans (pages 365–366)

What part did the Balkans play in the increasing tensions?

Meanwhile, trouble was brewing in the Balkans, in southeastern Europe. The Ottoman Empire controlled this area. But it was breaking apart. Both Austria-Hungary and Russia wanted some of this land.

The kingdom of Serbia was also in this region. It wanted to bring other Slavic peoples who lived in the Balkans under its control. In 1908, Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia and Herzegovina. These lands had Slavic peoples. This action angered the Serbs. However, their Russian allies were unwilling to support them, and they backed down.

By 1914, the situation was different. Serbia had gained land in other parts of the region and felt strong. Austria worried that Serbia might interfere with its control of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In June 1914, a Serbian killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the *heir* to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia came to Serbia's defense. Soon most of Europe was at war.

3. How were the Serbians involved in the start of World War I?

CHAPTER 13 Section 2 (pages 367–372)

War Consumes Europe

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how World War I began.

In this section, you will learn the details of this costly and tragic war.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to compare and contrast the Western Front and the Eastern Front. Include who fought, where they fought, and how they fought.

TERMS AND NAMES

Schlieffen Plan Germany's plan for winning the war on two fronts

Allies Great Britain, France, Russia, and other nations who fought on their side

Central Powers Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other nations who fought on their side

trench warfare Fighting from trenches dug in the battlefield

Western Front Region of northern France where much fighting took place

Eastern Front Region along German-Russian border where much fighting took place

WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT
Area in France	

The Alliance System Collapses

(pages 367–368)

How did so many nations become involved?

The system of alliances turned the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia into a wider war. Russia moved against Austria-Hungary. It figured that Germany would support Austria-Hungary. So it moved troops against Germany as well. Germany declared war on Russia. Soon after, it also declared war on Russia's ally, France.

Germany had a plan for winning the war on two fronts. This was the **Schlieffen Plan**. It called for a rapid push through France, a quick defeat of that nation, and a turn to face Russia in the east. To capture France quickly, Germany moved through Belgium. Belgium was a neutral country. Britain was outraged by Germany's action. It declared war on Germany. France, Britain, and Russia. They were called the **Allies**. They were later joined by Italy, which broke with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire joined Germany and Austria-Hungary. They were called the **Central Powers**.

1. Who were the Allies and Central Powers?

A Bloody Stalemate Along the Western Front

(pages 368–370)

What kind of warfare was used?

After the German army moved almost to Paris, French defenses strengthened and stopped them in September 1914. Both sides became bogged down in a bloody conflict. Soldiers dug deep *trenches* into the ground. **Trench warfare** began.

When soldiers left the trenches to storm enemy lines, they faced powerful weapons. Machine guns, tanks, poison gas, and larger pieces of *artillery* killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers. This was how the war was fought in France, which was called the **Western Front**.

2. What was the war like on the Western Front?

The Battle on the Eastern Front

(pages 370–371)

What happened on the Eastern Front?

The war on the **Eastern Front** showed more movement at first—but it was equally *destructive*. Russian armies attacked both Germany and Austria-Hungary. They had some early success but were driven back in both places. One reason was that Russia did not have a fully industrial economy. It could not keep troops supplied.

Still, Russia had a huge population and could send millions to war. The large Russian army provided a constant threat to Germany. This threat prevented Germany from putting its full resources against the Allies in the west.

3. What weaknesses and strengths did Russia have?

CHAPTER 13 Section 3 (pages 373–379)

War Affects the World

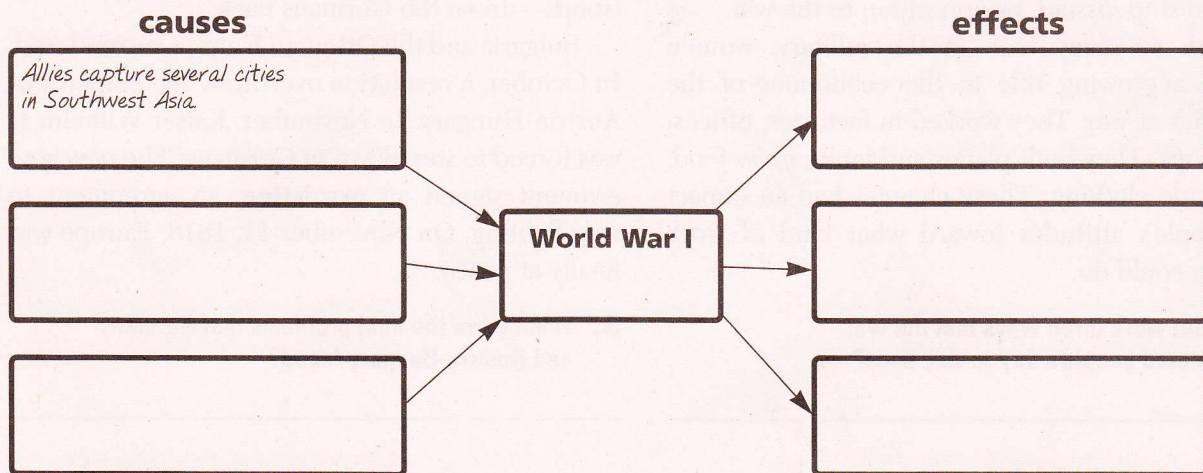
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how the war was fought in Europe.

In this section, you will learn how the war affected the world.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the effects of World War I around the world and on the home fronts.

**TERMS AND NAMES****unrestricted submarine warfare**

Using submarines to sink any ship without warning

total war War in which countries use all their resources for the war

rationing Control of the amounts and kinds of goods people can have

propaganda One-sided information designed to persuade

armistice Agreement to stop fighting

A Truly Global Conflict (pages 373–375)**What** *other areas of the world were involved?*

The Allies hoped to take a part of the Ottoman Empire called the Dardanelles. The attack failed with great loss of life. A more successful operation was headed by a British officer named T. E. Lawrence. He helped lead an Arab revolt against Ottoman rule. As a result, the Allies were able to capture several important cities in Southwest Asia.

Japan took German colonies in China and the Pacific Ocean. The Allies also captured three of the four German colonies in Africa.

The British had used their strong navy to block all supplies from reaching Germany. The Germans

responded by increasing their submarine attacks on ships bringing food and supplies to the Allies. They used **unrestricted submarine warfare**. This meant sinking any ship without warning in the waters around Great Britain.

When American ships were sunk and lives were lost, the American people grew angry. Then the British intercepted a secret message from Germany to Mexico. This message asked Mexico to ally itself with Germany. In return, Germany offered to help Mexico regain land lost to the United States in the 1840s. In April 1917, Congress declared war on Germany.

1. What areas outside of Europe were affected by the war?

War Affects the Home Front

(page 375–376)

What happened on the home fronts?

By 1917, the war had already killed millions. It had drastically changed the lives of millions more—people at home as well as soldiers. This “Great War,” as it was called, was a **total war**. It demanded all the resources of the countries that fought it.

Governments took control of factories. It told them what to produce and how much of it to make. Governments also used **rationing**. This limited how much food and other goods people could buy and hold. That way armies in the field would have the supplies they needed. Governments used **propaganda** to get support for the war. They also took steps to stop *dissent*, or opposition to the war.

With so many men in the military, women played a growing role in the economies of the countries at war. They worked in factories, offices, and shops. They built planes and tanks, grew food, and made clothing. These changes had an impact on people’s attitudes toward what kind of work women could do.

2. What were three ways that the war affected people’s day-to-day lives?

The Allies Win the War (pages 376–377)

Why did the Allies win?

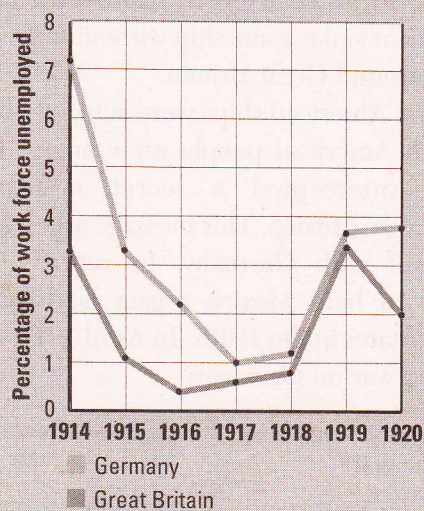
In 1917, the United States entered the war. And Russia left it. Suffering during the war chipped away at the Russian people’s support for the *czar*. In March, he stepped down. The new government hoped to continue fighting the war, but the Russian armies refused. Just months later, a new revolution broke out. Communists seized Russia’s government. They quickly made a treaty with Germany and gave up huge amounts of land in return for peace.

In March 1918, Germany tried one final attack. Once again, the German army nearly reached Paris. But the soldiers were tired, and supplies were short. The Allies—now with fresh American troops—drove the Germans back.

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire surrendered. In October, a revolution overthrew the emperor of Austria-Hungary. In November, Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to step down in Germany. The new government signed an **armistice**, an agreement to stop fighting. On November 11, 1918, Europe was finally at peace.

3. What were the final problems that Germany and Austria-Hungary faced?

Unemployment in Germany and Britain



Skillbuilder

Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. Which country had a consistently higher unemployment rate?
2. How do political events explain the differences between the rates of unemployment in Germany in 1914 and 1917?

CHAPTER 13 Section 4 (pages 380–383)

A Flawed Peace

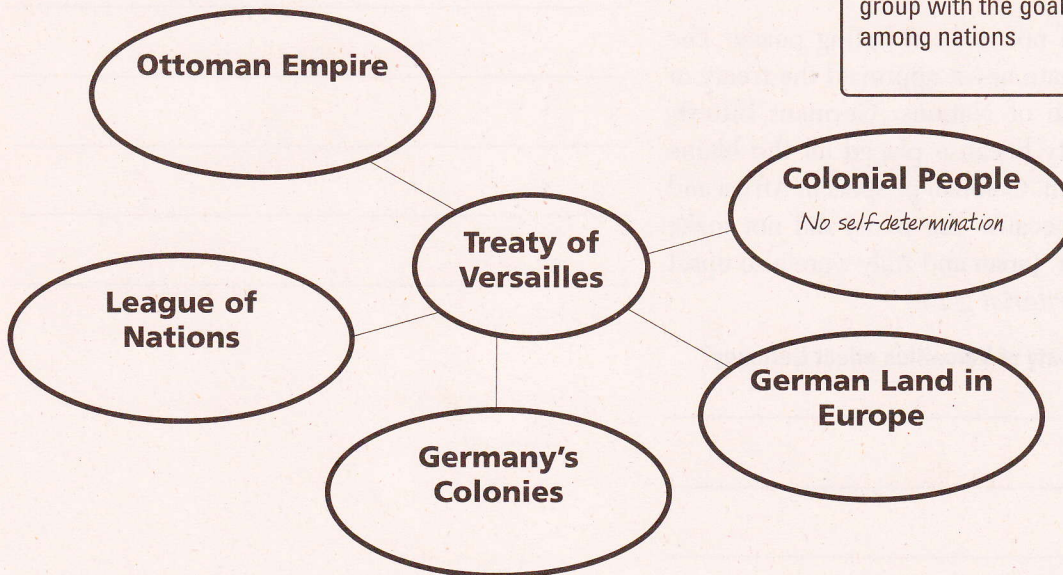
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how World War I spread and finally ended.

In this section, you will learn about the harsh peace that followed.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to take notes on the Treaty of Versailles.



TERMS AND NAMES

Woodrow Wilson President who proposed the Fourteen Points and represented the United States at Versailles

Georges Clemenceau France's premier and delegate at Versailles

David Lloyd George Britain's prime minister and delegate at Versailles

Fourteen Points Plan for a just and lasting peace

self-determination Allowing people to decide for themselves about what kind of government they want

Treaty of Versailles Agreement at the end of World War I between Germany and the Allied Powers

League of Nations International group with the goal of keeping peace among nations

The Allies Meet at Versailles

(pages 380–383)

What decisions were made at Versailles?

Many nations sent delegates to the peace talks in Paris. The main leaders were **Woodrow Wilson** of the United States, **Georges Clemenceau** of France, and **David Lloyd George** of Britain. Germany and its allies and Russia were not present.

Wilson pushed for his peace plan called the **Fourteen Points**. He wanted to end secret

treaties and alliances and give people **self-determination**, the right to form their own nation. He also hoped to set up a world organization that would police the actions of nations and prevent future wars.

Britain and especially France had different views. They had suffered greatly in the war. They wanted to punish Germany. After long debates, the leaders finally agreed on a peace settlement. It was called the **Treaty of Versailles** and was signed in June 1919.

The treaty called for a **League of Nations**—

the world organization that Wilson wanted. It would include 32 nations. The United States, Britain, France, Japan, and Italy would make up the leadership. Germany and Russia were left out of the League. The treaty took away German land in Europe and took away its colonies in Africa and the Pacific. Limits were placed on the size of Germany's armed forces. Finally, Germany was given complete blame for the war. That meant it would have to make payments to the Allies for the damage caused.

Germany's former colonies were given to the Allies to govern until they decided which were ready for independence. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia were all declared independent. Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—once part of Russia—were made independent nations as well. The treaty also broke up the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans kept control only of Turkey.

The treaty did not make a lasting peace. The United States Senate never approved the treaty or joined the League of Nations. Germans bitterly resented the treaty because placed all the blame for the war on them. Colonial peoples in Africa and Asia were angry because the treaty did not make them independent. Japan and Italy were also upset by getting few *territorial* gains.

1. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany?

The Legacy of the War (page 383)

What was the cost of the war?

The peace was uncertain because the treaty satisfied no one. It was certain, though, that the war had made a major impact on the world. About 8.5 million soldiers had died. Another 21 million had been wounded. Countless civilians had suffered as well. The economies of the warring nations had suffered serious damage, too. Farms were destroyed, and factories ruined. One estimate said the war had caused \$338 billion in damage.

The war also had an emotional cost. People felt all the suffering did not seem to have a purpose. The art and literature of the years after the war reflected a new sense of hopelessness.

2. Name one political, economic, and emotional cost of the war.

Glossary

CHAPTER 13 The Great War

alliances Agreements to help other countries in a military way

artillery Large guns, cannons

czar Ruler of Russia

destructive Causing negative effects, including death and ruin

dissent Disagreement

Great Powers Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France

heir Person who inherits; next in line

intercepted Took or received something intended for someone else

isolate Set apart; cut off

legacy Results; lasting effects

nationalism Feeling of attachment to one's own nation

rival One who tries to be better or do better than another

rivalries Competitions

territorial Related to territories; related to colonies or other imperialist holdings

trenches Long, deep holes in the ground dug for protection from enemy fire

unify Bring together as one

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

Western front

Eastern front

total war

trench warfare

rationing

World War I was a **1** _____. Nations used all their resources to fight it. At home, people were faced with **2** _____. This reserved needed materials for the military. On the battlefield, fighting was brutal. Soldiers used **3** _____ in northern France. This area was known as the **4** _____. On the **5** _____, a bloody war was fought between the Germans, Serbs, and Russians.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. Fourteen Points

b. Allies

c. Central Powers

d. Triple Alliance

e. Triple Entente

_____ **1.** Agreement among Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

_____ **2.** British alliance with France and Russia

_____ **3.** Great Britain, France, Russia, and other nations that fought on their side

_____ **4.** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other nations that fought on their side

_____ **5.** Plan for achieving peace

Main Ideas

1. How did imperialism help lead to World War I?

2. What did the Schlieffen Plan involve?

3. How did America get involved in the war?

4. How did the war help lead to revolution in Russia?

5. What was Wilson's plan for peace, and what did it involve?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain why this war can be called "a truly global conflict."

2. Discuss the weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.

CHAPTER 14 Section 1 (pages 389–394)

Revolutions in Russia

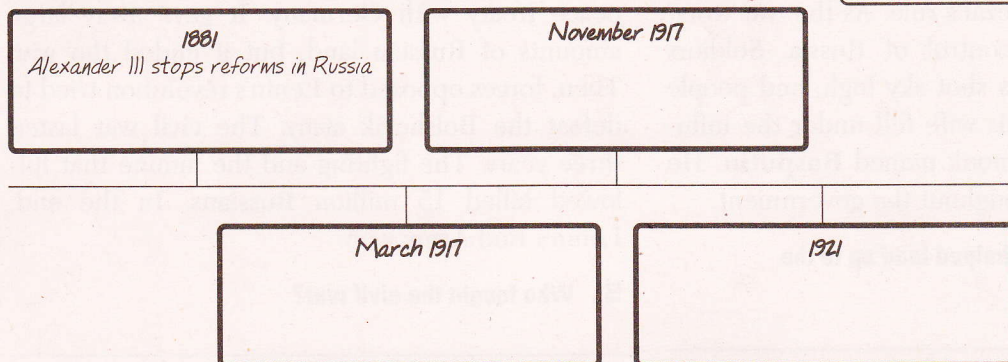
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about World War I.

In this section, you will learn about the revolutions in Russia that occurred at the same time.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in Russia's history just before, during, and after the revolutions.



TERMS AND NAMES

pogrom Organized violence against Jews

Trans-Siberian Railway World's longest continuous rail line

Bolsheviks Group of revolutionaries led by Lenin

V. I. Lenin Leader of the Bolsheviks and first ruler of the Soviet Union

Duma Russia's first parliament

Rasputin Eccentric monk assassinated because of his corrupt influence on the Russian royal family

provisional government Temporary government led by Alexander Kerensky

soviet Local governing council

Alexander III Upholds the Autocracy (page 389)

How did Alexander III rule?

In 1881 *Czar* Alexander II was killed by *radical* students. The new czar, Alexander III, took back control of the Russian government. Reforms stopped. He cracked down on anyone who seemed to threaten his government. He also mistreated all non-Russian peoples who lived within the Russian empire, especially Jews. A wave of **pogroms**—organized violence against Jews—broke out in many parts of Russia.

1. What negative changes occurred during Alexander III's rule?

Nicholas II Resists Change (pages 389–390)

What progress occurred during Nicholas II's reign?

In 1894, Nicholas II became czar. He was the son of Alexander III. Nicholas continued his father's firm rule. He started a buildup of Russia's industry. Russia quickly became a leading producer of steel. Russia also built the **Trans-Siberian Railway**—the longest continuous rail line in the world.

Although there was progress, working conditions were poor, wages were low, and children were forced to work. Workers grew angry. Revolutionary groups wanted to overthrow the government. Some followed the teachings of Karl Marx. In 1903, they split into two groups. One group—the **Bolsheviks**—was led by **V. I. Lenin**. He fled

Russia a few years later to await a better time to put forth his ideas.

2. Who were the Bolsheviks?

Crises at Home and Abroad

(pages 390–391)

What crises did Russia face?

In early 1905, the Russian army killed hundreds of hungry workers who had peacefully gathered to ask for relief. Strikes spread in protest. Nicholas was forced to allow some reforms to take place. He approved the creation of the **Duma**, Russia's first parliament.

The suffering caused by World War I was the final blow against the czar's rule. As the war worsened, the czar lost control of Russia. Soldiers refused to fight, prices shot sky high, and people starved. Meanwhile, his wife fell under the influence of an eccentric monk named **Rasputin**. He spread *corruption* throughout the government.

3. What developments helped lead up to the revolution?

The March Revolution (pages 391–392)

What was the provisional government?

In March 1917, the czar was forced to step down. A year later, he and his family were *executed*. A **provisional government** led by Alexander Kerensky was formed.

Kerensky hoped to keep Russia in the war. The decision cost him the support of soldiers who no longer wanted to fight. He also lost the support of workers and peasants who wanted an end to food shortages. Across the country, these forces formed local councils called **soviets**. In some cities, the soviets had more real power than the government.

In the middle of all this change, Lenin returned to Russia.

4. How did Kerensky lose support?

The Bolshevik Revolution

(pages 392–393)

Who led the Bolshevik Revolution?

Lenin's slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" was soon taken up by many people. In November 1917, armed workers took control of government offices. Kerensky's power came to an end.

To win the peasants' support, Lenin ordered all farmland be given to them. Workers were given control of the factories. Soon, Lenin agreed to a peace treaty with Germany. It gave away large amounts of Russian land, but it ended the war. Then, forces opposed to Lenin's revolution tried to defeat the Bolshevik army. The civil war lasted three years. The fighting and the famine that followed killed 15 million Russians. In the end, Lenin's Red Army won.

5. Who fought the civil war?

Lenin Restores Order (page 394)

How did Lenin bring back order?

In 1921, Lenin started a new plan to rebuild the Russian economy. It allowed for some private ownership of property. He also changed the government to form a new nation—the Soviet Union. It would be run by the leaders of the Communist Party. By the late 1920s, the Soviet economy had recovered. Farms and factories were producing as much as they had before World War I.

6. What changes did Lenin make?
